THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1797. [N° 1848.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE.

Providence, July 17, 1797.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, and at the Office of GEORGE BEARS, Esq; in Newport, until the 12th of August next, of the Terms on which any Person will contract to supply the Rations, which may be required, to the End of the present Year, for the Troops of the United States, garrisoning the Forts at Newport.

A Ration consists of
One Pound of Bread or Flour,
One Pound of Beef, or Three Quarters of a Pound of Pork,
Half a Gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiskey,
One Quart of Salt,
Two Quarts of Vinegar,
Two Pounds of Soap,
One Pound of Candles.
} Per Hundred Rations.

JOHN S. DEXTER,
Supervisor for the District of Rhode Island.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

THE General Treasurer requests all Persons possessed of any Notes or Certificates, issued by the Authority of this State (as referred to in an Act of the General Assembly passed at last Session *) to bring or send them to his Office, as soon as may be, that the Spirit and Intention of the Legislature may be carried into Execution.

H. SHERBURNE *Gen. Treasurer.*
Newport, August 1, 1797.

* *Published in our last Mercury.*

TO be Sold, by WILLIAM PECKHAM, of South Kingstown, a large black MARE, with a Horse Colt—a two Years old HORSE, and three Years old likely MULE.— For Terms apply to said Peckham.

31st Day 7th Month 1797.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

ALL Persons are hereby warned not to Trust my Wife MARGARET, on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date; as she has behaved herself in such a Manner, as to break her Marriage Contract with me.

JOHN PETERS.

Newport, July 28, 1797.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,
A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.
Also another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.
Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.
Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.
He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

From a late Paris paper, entitled,
"Nouvelles Politiques."

THE UNITED STATES.

CITIZEN Tallyrand in a memoire read at the national institute 15th Germinal, after having established his theory by facts, relative to points in economics, has called the attention of the public to a remarkable fact in the history of commercial nations—the increasing activity of the commercial relations between the United States and England.—This fact, which at first view appears improbable, but already acknowledged by the English themselves, is made evident by the entries of customs, from which it results that America at this time consumes more than double the amount of English goods which she did 15 years ago, and consequently American independence has been really profitable to England.

Tallyrand has developed the causes of this increase. 1st. The unskilfulness of our former government, which, by the most miserable politics, instead of encouraging the connection established between us and America, totally discontinued them after the peace, while England enlarged her connections, and rendered them more active. 2d. The sameness of language, whose effect is very great; that of manners and customs; the traits of resemblance preserved in the principal features of their constitutions; and also that ancient deference which is not yet conquered, and which makes the Americans seek their authorities and examples in the laws, the decisions, and the customs of England. 3d. The little affection which in general they entertain for a nation whose services, they say, were the calculations of interest, not the effect of attachment, and which in fact showed itself to be more jealous of assuring their independence than their liberty. 4th. In short, interest, a motive most commanding among a new people, who otherwise are, perhaps of all people on earth, the most destitute of passions.

This disposition of mind, which leads the Americans to consider strongly things which have relation to their welfare, and which has produced among them a perfect calm, in the midst of all religions which are there received, but none of which predominates, must naturally tend to unite them to the English in their commercial operations.

We know, indeed that America, which is in the infancy of its manufactures, must draw from Europe the greatest part of what it consumes, and that which it employs in exterior commerce. Now, all these objects are furnished by England, on lower terms and longer credit, than America can obtain them in any other country. On lower, for the immensity of fabrics which go from English manufactories, the division of labour, at once the principle and effect of their extensive fabrications, and especially the ingenious employment of the mechanical powers in the different processes of manufacturing, have in England lowered the price of objects of daily use, much below, what other nations can afford to sell them at. From the long term of credit which is at least a year, often longer, it results, that the American merchant trades on English capital, not on his own. Doubtless the English merchant charges his customers with interest on his capital in his sales; but as the demands succeed and augment every year, there is established a balance of regular payments and new credits, which permit only on forbearance the first disbursement, whose interest is to be divided among the following invoices, as upon the former. This successive debt establishes a connection difficult for either party to break.—The American is bound to the English merchant, by the credit he receives—the Englishman is bound to the American merchant, by the credit he has given.

Tallyrand, who is pleased to render justice to the private characters of the Americans, as ingenuous, kind, and hospitable, observes, that, by reason of the divers origins and interests of individuals in that country, where, to use his own expression, one seems in departing from a petrified city, to travel behind the progress of human genius, it is very natural that their national character should not be formed, and that, consequently, they should preserve the impression of the character of the people, with whom they have the most connection.

He observes further, that, if the Americans are in some respects English by their customs and wants, they are by no means, by their inclinations, subjects of Great-Britain. Every thing brings them back towards industrious England; but every thing draws them from their mother country. They would depend on her commerce, which is beneficial for them; but not on her authority, which they dislike. Tallyrand thinks that this last independence will not be wrested from them.—They have not the enthusiasm which destroys, but they possess the good sense which preserves.—They do not hate the English government, but wish it never to be theirs. As to parties, factions, hatred, these all disappear among the discerning good calculators, it is found, they produce nothing good. No one reproaches his neighbour with what is past, but each endeavours to turn it to his own advantage. In short, they are sailors who have arrived at a good port, and think it useless, to be asking continually, why they embarked, and why they pursued a particular direction.

Tallyrand draws many consequences from his memoire. First in the positive sciences, which depend on facts, it is necessary to avoid with care and under fear of great mistakes, that which is barely probable; that, in the present question, we ought to guard ourselves from all hasty conclusions, and not to believe in general that the independence of colonies is an advantage to the mother country, because it has been so to England. The explanation of the causes of this last fact relative to England, has given rise, in the course of this memoire, to the following consequences, with a summary of which Tallyrand closes his remarks.

1. That the first years after peace decide the commercial system of states, and that if they do not know how to seize the moment to turn it to their advantage, it will be turned almost inevitably to their disadvantage.

2. That commercial habits are more difficult to be broken, than is commonly imagined, and that interest reconciles those, in a day and often forever, whom violent passions have for years together, kept in a state of hostility.

3. That in calculating the effects of relations of whatever kind, that exist among men, the identity of language is one of the most effective operations.

4. That liberty, and especially equality of worship, is one of the most powerful guarantees of social tranquillity; for where consciences are respected, other rights cannot want protection.

5. That the spirit of commerce very often renders men too avaricious and selfish, and that a people demoralized, ought, above all things, to be brought back to agriculture; for commerce in general feeds the passions; agriculture calms them.

6. In short, that after long revolutionary storms, we should learn to abandon hatred, unless we should renounce forever our happiness.

The following pieces are copied from the AURORA, *by particular request.*

To the native American.

SIR,

THE moderation with which you appear to enter into the discussion of the Chevalier d'YRUJO's conduct in printing his letter, entitled you to a word in answer. True, that at the end of your letter you depart from the wise principles you had laid down, but in these times when a writer confines himself to saying only, two or three *aureses* to his opponent, he may be called a moderate man.

You will permit me to confine myself to a general answer to your observations, because they are all grounded on a *false basis*, that is to say, on a suspicion that the Chevalier's publishing his letter is an appeal to the people. Neither the Chevalier nor any other man in his senses, would pretend to assume that right; he has assumed one however which no authority in the world can dispute, *the natural right of self defence, as inherent in governments as it is in individuals.*

His sovereign, his nation, and himself have been stigmatized by authority in all the public prints. Whatever might be the source of the publication, he had not only the right, but it was incumbent on him as his duty to defend his king, his nation, and himself.—This is what he has done, and nothing more.—Had the report of the secretary of state been kept within the walls of Congress, the Spanish minister would not have published his letter, if he did, he would have acted improperly; but this is not the case. The report of Mr. PICKERING circulated in small pamphlets, and in all the newspapers, and the public mind was poisoned by a disfigured relation of facts, and ill grounded conjectures to the great injury of the Spanish interests in this country; under these circumstances his letter appeared, having previously transmitted it to the secretary of state the day before,

You say he ought to have directed his complaints to government; so he did; but the remedy of the evil was no longer in the hands of the administration, no more so than it is in the power of a person who has already discharged a pistol to prevent the effects of the ball. The effect was on the public opinion and it was only to publicity he could refer.

You say that in Athens foreigners who mingled in the affairs of government were punished with death; I wish it was the case in America! tho' indeed you would suffer the cruel mortification of losing your friend R——L——, who together with some of your *Native Americans* have endeavored to disturb the tranquility and happiness of the United States: This is not a vague assertion, the report of the committee of enquiry, of which I suspect you to be a member, will one day display to the world who are the foreigners that interfere in American concerns.

Whenever you think proper to come forward, and discuss the subject calmly and moderately, you may depend on receiving the naked truth from VERUS.

To the native American.

I OBSERVE with pleasure, by your second letter, that you have entirely anticipated the wishes I expressed in my first. It appears as if you were determined to enter the list, I accept the challenge and do not doubt in the least that after having duly measured our strength, truth will, in the end, obtain a complete victory. To this effect permit me to make the following observations. The precedents you bring forward of Genet, the Marquis de Cazales, the Imperial Minister who published the preliminaries, and of Count D'Avaux, in support of your argument are not in the least applicable to the subject of our present discussion. In every one of these cases those Ministers made the first publication, and the important step rendered them deserving public censure.—The subject which draws our attention is totally different, the first act of hostilities (if I can be allowed the expression) was commenced by the American government—*its publication denouncing the Spanish Government as deficient in good faith, and as exciting the Indians to a rupture with the United States* were circulating in every Gazette some days previous to the appearance of the Chevalier de Yrujo's letter, which I observed to you in my former letter, was founded on the *natural right of self defence, as inherent to Government as it is to individuals.* The Spanish Minister not being the aggressor as it appears that Genet, the Marquis de Cazales, the Imperial Minister and Count d'Avaux were, not the least comparison can be drawn betwixt those cases and the one which takes up the public attention and gives employment to your pen. Thus falls to the ground the whole fabric of your quotation, unless you step forward and support it by more just and applicable arguments.—In the present case it would be necessary for you to produce instances, *where a free government had printed and published documents defaming any particular power, and that the minister or agent of said nation, by keeping the most profound silence on the occasion, and by not answering them thro' the same channel, had deserved the approbation of his Court.* These are the only quotations which answer to the present case, and of these I would wish you to make a copious collection in order to convince me how wrong I am to elucidate the cause of the Chevalier d'Yrujo.

From the case of Armfeldt, which I quoted in my letter to Americanus, you draw the same consequence I drew, that is that no memorials or notes were published either in Stockholm or Naples, and that the Ministers of both courts merely gave manuscript copies of them; in this both Governments acted upon a *perfect equality* as neither the one nor the other had printed or published in his country the memorials they had presented each other. Is this the case with America? and does the same equality exist, when one side causes to be printed and circulated its first attack, while the other is reprobated because it defends itself through the same medium?

You afterwards endeavour to support your opinions by a quotation from Vattel. I admit his doctrine but not the consequence you draw therefrom. It is perfectly right that where any minister *plots* or *cabals* against the Government of the country, in which he resides, he should be recalled by his court, but in the present case the Spanish Minister has only repelled, tho' the medium of the *press*, an attack made on his nation thro' the *press*. If this be called cabaling certainly the

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[*For the Remainder see the last page.*]

To the ELECTORS *of the State of* RHODE ISLAND.

YOU are again called upon to discharge the privileges of freemen, the privilege of voting for a Representative to the Congress of the United States.——

Important as the Right is, I hope you will upon this, as upon every other occasion, exercise it with proper discretion.—You may have discovered, that it has become, in some measure, an object of speculation amongst party-men, which of their favourite friends shall be elected to this Office, several Candidates have been held up to your view, most of whom have declined being in nomination; among others, I have observed the name of JAMES BURRILL, jun. who appears to me to be a Man entitled to your confidence and support. From the candour of his mind, we have reason to believe that the prevailing rage of party will have no influence on his public conduct:——From the firmness of his political sentiments, we may anticipate an opposition to French Politics, which too evidently have a tendency to overthrow our Constitution——and from the independence of his spirit, that he will neither be daunted by an appearance of power, or allured by a shew of grandeur.

He is neither connected with the mercantile or agricultural interests, and therefore the less objectionable as it removes the jealousy with which their parties have been accustomed to view the conduct of men connected with either; and such a man at this period may be more proper than any other to represent the People, when the determined object of one party is to keep off a land-Tax, and of the other to lighten the duties which have clogged the wheels of commerce—A man wholly disconnected with both, who can receive no pecuniary relief from the adoption of either, is a candidate proper for your choice, and when in him are united all the necessary talents, such a one I hope will receive your suffrages and mine.

A VOTER.

South Kingstown, August 3, 1797.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. FARRER,

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MUTINY AT SHEERNESS.

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The committee of Delegates of the whole Fleet assembled in Council on board his Majesty's ship Sandwich have unanimously agreed that they will not deliver up their charge until the appearance of some of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to ratify the same.

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To these demands, on the 22d May the Commissioners of the Admiralty replied—That after the very liberal attention of his Majesty, in increasing the wages and provisions of the Seamen and Marines in his Majesty's service, their Lordships are extremely surprised to find the Seamen of his Majesty's ships at the Nore and Sheerness should be still in a state of disobedience, and bringing forward further requests; their Lordships therefore cannot accede to any such requests.

With respect to the first Article, their Lordships declare, that all additional allowances of wages and provisions, and every other regulation announced at Portsmouth have been established by his Majesty's Order in Council, and by Act of Parliament, and extended to all Seamen and Marines in his Majesty's service. That with respect to the second Article, the nature of the service in time of war does not admit of the men having leave to go to their families except under very particular circumstances of which the Captains or other superior officers alone can judge. That with respect to the third and fifth Articles, the ship's company shall be paid in the manner pointed out by the several Acts of Parliament at present in force.

With respect to the fourth Article, all arrangements concerning the officers to be employed in the ships of the squadron, must be settled by the Admiral or commanding officer for the time being.

With respect to the sixth Article, if it should be his Majesty's pleasure to pardon all who may have deserted from his service in the Navy, it must be the effect of his Majesty's Royal clemency alone, and not of any equivalent; that although their Lordships thought proper to go to Portsmouth for the purpose of obtaining more perfect information of the grievances which the Seamen and Marines in general might have to represent, and of adopting most expeditiously such measures as might be necessary, and granting such further indulgencies as might render their situation more comfortable, and enable them better to provide for the support of their families, no similar reason exists for their taking such a step on the present occasion. Their Lordships therefore direct, that it is to the officers that ships companies are to look up, to whom their petitions are always to be presented, and through whom their Lordship determinations are to be expected.

It is their Lordships direction, that, notwithstanding all that has passed, his Majesty's most gracious pardon, and their Lordship's order to all officers, to bury in oblivion all that has passed, are now offered; should these be refused, you will have to answer for all the melancholy consequences which must attend their persisting in the present state of disobedience and mutiny.

The determination of the Delegates in consequence of the above answer from their Lordships, was "that nothing could be settled till three of the Board of Admiralty came down to Sheerness.

The garrison of Sheerness contains at this moment 6000 men; and the whole number of the Seamen on board the Fleet, not above one third of whom are infected by the mutiny, does not amount to 7000 men.

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From the frontiers of Italy, under date of the 26th inst we learn that the Tyrolese Peasantry, clad with the title of defenders of their Country, had refused to submit to their magistrates, or to pay taxes; and had besides claimed the right of hunting and fishing. Count Lehrbach had issued a proclamation on the subject.

June 1.

General Kosciusko is said to have arrived in the river Thames, on board a Swedish vessel bound to America.

General Kosciusko has received three several wounds in his head, three bayonet wounds in his back, and part of his thigh was carried away by a cannon shot; from the pain these wounds still occasion, he cannot move himself, and amuses his hours with drawing landscapes. He spoke with the most lively gratitude, of the present Emperor of Russia; and complains that his wounds were long neglected after he was made prisoner. In the battle that determined the fate of Poland, he placed the nobles on the two wings, and took himself the command of new levies and Serfs. The Nobles first gave way. Determined not to survive his country, he put his last pi

To the ELECTORS *of the State of* RHODE ISLAND.

YOU are again called upon to discharge the privileges of freemen, the privilege of voting for a Representative to the Congress of the United States.——

Important as the Right is, I hope you will upon this, as upon every other occasion, exercise it with proper discretion.—You may have discovered, that it has become, in some measure, an object of speculation amongst partymen, which of their favourite friends shall be elected to this Office, several Candidates have been held up to your view, most of whom have declined being in nomination; among others, I have observed the name of JAMES BURRILL, jun. who appears to me to be a Man entitled to your confidence and support. From the candour of his mind, we have reason to believe that the prevailing rage of party will have no influence on his public conduct;——From the firmness of his political sentiments, we may anticipate an opposition to French Politics, which too evidently have a tendency to overthrow our Constitution;——and from the independence of his spirit, that he will neither be daunted by an appearance of power, or allured by a shew of grandeur.

He is neither connected with the mercantile or agricultural interests, and therefore the less objectionable as it removes the jealousy with which their parties have been accustomed to view the conduct of men connected with either; and such a man at this period may be more proper than any other to represent the People, when the determined object of one party is to keep off a land-Tax, and of the other to lighten the duties which have clogged the wheels of commerce—A man wholly disconnected with both, who can receive no pecuniary relief from the adoption of either, is a candidate proper for your choice, and when in him are united all the necessary talents, such a one I hope will receive your suffrages and mine.

A VOTER.

South Kingstown, August 3, 1797.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

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General Kosciusko has received three severe wounds in his head, three bayonet wounds in his back, and part of his thigh was carried away by a cannon shot: from the pain these wounds still occasion, he cannot move himself; and amuses his hours with drawing landscapes. He speaks with the most lively gratitude, of the present Emperor of Russia; and complains that his wounds were long neglected after he was made prisoner. In the battle that determined the fate of Poland, he placed the nobles on the two wings, and took himself the command of new levies and Serfs. The Nobles first gave way. Determined not to survive his country, he put his last pi

his own head! It miſſed fire; and he was immediately made priſoner.

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NEW-LONDON, Aug. 5

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Accounts from Charleſton mention much damage by thunder ſtorms, and that a ſickly ſeaſon had commenced.

We are informed from good authority, that on Monday, 10th July laſt, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at Orrington, that one John Thoms, of ſaid Orrington, maliciouſly diſcharged two muſkets, loaded with ball, at the body of Oliver Leonard, Eſq; who was unarmed, by which he was ſo wounded in the abdomen, that he is now languiſhing in a dangerous ſtate under the effect of ſaid wounds.

In the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, May 30, after the Duke of Bedford had moved for "the diſmiſſal of his Majeſty's Miniſters forever, as a neceſſary preliminary to the ſalvation of the country"—he concluded a Cicero-nean ſpeech, with obſerving, "that having for four years been ſtruggling to oppoſe the baneful career of the preſent Miniſtry, and having as conſtantly been defeated; finding all he could ſay was in vain, it was *his determination to retire from the active duties of Parliament, and not trouble them in future.*" His motion as uſual was negatived, there being only 14 in favour, to 91 againſt it.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 26, Mr. Grey moved for a reform in Parliamentary Repreſentation. His plan was to equalize the Repreſentation, by admitting all houſeholders who pay taxes to the right of ſuffrage; and by a more juſt diſtribution of County Members. At the cloſe of his ſpeech, he obſerved "*that as his beſt exertions had been treated with obloquy and inſult he ſhould not, after this night, unleſs his propoſition was adopted, take any ſhare in the diſcuſſions of the houſe*, except ſimply to give his vote." His motion created a glowing debate, in which all the eloquence of the leading members was exerted; and which formed a coleſſal pyramid of inveſtigation, argument, and conſtitutional learning; the apex of which was the ſpeech of Mr. Fox, the fulleſt, moſt able, and animated which ever iſſued from the lips of that veteran in legiſlative inveſtigation and oratory.

Mr. Fox alſo declared his intention to retire from active oppoſition.

In the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, Mr. Grattan ſaid, "*having no power left to diſſuade or perſuade and having diſcharged our duty, we ſhall trouble you no more, and after this day, ſhall not attend the Houſe of Commons.*"

NEWPORT, Auguſt 8.

Mr. Fox, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the 23d May, moved for Leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Treaſon and Sedition Bills paſſed laſt Seſſion. After a Diſcuſſion of ſome Length, the Houſe divided; for the Motion 50, againſt it 260, Majority 208.

In Conſequence of ſeveral of the Bahama Iſlands being infected with the Yellow Fever, the Governor of Virginia has ordered a Quarantine of 20 Days to be performed by all Veſſels coming from the ſaid Iſlands.

At a Diſtrict Court held at Newport on the firſt Day of Auguſt inſt. the Ship Hope, libelled for exporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to a foreign Port, was condemned, and ordered to be ſold in September next.

DIED]—At Baltimore, on the 23d Day of July inſt, after a long Illneſs, in the 61ſt Year of her Age, Mrs. ALMY GOLDTHWAIT, Wife of Mr. Samuel Goldthwait, and Daughter of Charles Bardin, Eſq; (all of them late of this Town)—a Lady whoſe ſuperior Accompliſhments of Mind and Perſon rendered her amiable in the ſeveral Departments of domeſtic and ſocial Life, and her Death ſincerely regretted by all her Acquaintance.

—At Stamford, in Connecticut, JAMES DAVENPORT, Eſq; Repreſentative in Congreſs for that State, after a ſhort Illneſs of the paralytic Kind.

—In this Town, Capt. JAMES WEBB.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Auguſt 7.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Pomona, Bliſs,	New-York
— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*for*
Schooner Nabby, Munro,	Africa
Sloop Providence, Arnold,	Cape Francois
— Pomona, Bliſs,	New York
— Fame, Bliſs,	Ditto
— Union, Macomber,	Dighton

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Ruſſell from Canton, conſiſting of

BOHEA, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon, Southong, Chuſang. } TEAS, freſh, and of ſuperior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfaſt, and dining Setts,

Ficot Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have alſo for SALE,

Ruſſia clean Hemp,

Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions,

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,

Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, in flat and ſquare Bars aſſorted.

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, all proof, by the Pipe.

Weſt-India and New-England Rum per Hogſhead,

Sugar per Hogſhead,

6 by 8 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the box or larger Quantity.

Newport, Auguſt 8, 1797.

Joſeph Finch

Has juſt Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taſte; which he will diſpoſe of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholeſale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.— All thoſe who would wiſh to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the ſame, at the Houſe of the Importer.

Newport, Auguſt 8, 1797.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,

Best London White Lead, per Cask or ſmaller Quantity,

Sugar Brown, Ditto Ditto,
White, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Braſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo — 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe on the Point, with a good Well of Water, and other Conveniences. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

To-morrow Evening, Auguſt 9,

Will be preſented,

A TRAGEDY, (written by OTWAY)

Called,

Venice Preſerv'd;

OR,

A PLOT DISCOVER'D.

Pierre (for that Night only) Mr. Cooper.
(Other Characters in the Bills of the Day.)

To which will be added,

The Favourite Comic OPERA, of

ROSINA;

OR,

The Reapers.

Doors to be open at Half after Six o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box Office, under the Theatre on the Days of Performance, from 3 o'Clock, *P. M.* 'till the Curtain riſes

Boxes 6s Pit 3s. Gallery 2/6.

Juſt Received,

From on board the Ship RUSSELL from CANTON,

A Quantity of excellent RHUBARB, warranted to be of a ſuperior Quality to any ever imported into this Country, free from any Blemiſh or Impurity whatever—to be ſold on very liberal Terms, in any Quantity, from One Dozen to One Thouſand Pounds Weight.

Alſo, at a reduced Price—Nine Caſks of LINSEED HOLLAND OIL—by repeated Trials proved to be of the very beſt Quality.

DRUGS, Medicines, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices &c. &c. &c. as uſual.

N. B. SEA MEDICINE Cheſts, with ſuitable Directions, prepared at the ſhorteſt Notice.—Apply to the Subſcribers, at their Store in Thames Street, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber, his HOUSE and LOT, in Thames ſtreet, Four Doors South of the Brick Market, on the Eaſt Side of the Street—an excellent Stand for Buſineſs.

There is on the Premiſes a very convenient Store and Garden, an excellent Well of Water that is never dry &c.—It is at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. William Street—Poſſeſſion will be given on the 12th of next Month—a Year's Credit on approved Notes for Part of the Pay (if required) will be given.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

He has likewiſe to ſell, a very fine Bell-Metal Mortar, Weight 196½—Part of a Caſk of Flour of Sulphur, Ditto of Madder, Ditto of Ground Redwood; and Two Neſts of Drawers, lettered, one almoſt New.

LOST,

A few Days ago between this Place and Briſtol, in the River,

An Oil-Cloth Umbrella.

—If any Perſon has taken it up, and will leave it with the Printer, ſhall receive ample Reward.

Newport, Aug 8, 1797.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and SHOP of William Hammond, the 2d. in Thames ſtreet.—For Terms apply to William Hammond, Eſq; or William Hammond, jun. in North-Kingſtown or Benjamin Sayer of this Town.

Newport, 7th Auguſt, 1797.

THE Subſcriber, in Conſequence of the unfortunate State of his Affairs, feels himſelf under the Neceſſity of informing the Public that he has directed a Friend to ſupply his Wife, now Reſiding in Newport, with the Comforts of Life; and hereby Forbids all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will Pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, the 2d.

North Kingſtown, Auguſt 1, 1797

Cognac Brandy.

PROOF the 4th, in Taſte and Flavour equal to any.

Alſo, a few Caſk and Boxes of Medoc and Calon CLARET, of the Vintage of 1791, juſt imported in the Brigantine Peggy, Joſeph Finch, Maſter, from Bourdeaux—and to be ſold, by SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

July 25.

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A Britiſh armed brig arrived in the outer harbour yeſterday, in three days from Halifax. Among her paſſengers is the Britiſh Commiſſioner, for aſcertaining the Northern boundary of the United States.

Accounts from Charleſton mention much damage by thunder ſtorms, and that a ſickly ſeaſon had commenced.

We are informed from good authority, that on Monday, 10 h July laſt, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at Orrington, that one John Thoms, of ſaid Orrington, maliciouſly diſcharged two muſkets, loaded with ball, at the body of Oliver Leonard, Eſq; who was unarmed, by which he was ſo wounded in the abdomen, that he is now languiſhing in a dangerous ſtate under the effect of ſaid wounds.

In the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, May 30, after the Duke of Bedford had moved for "the diſmiſſal of hit Majeſty's Miniſters forever, as a neceſſary preliminary to the ſalvation of the country"—he concluded a Ciceronean ſpeech, with obſerving, "that having for four years been ſtruggling to oppoſe the baneful career of the preſent Miniſtry, and having as conſtantly been defeated; finding all he could ſay was in vain, it was *his determination to retire from the active duties of Parliament, and not trouble them in future.*" His motion as uſual was negatived, there being only 14 in favour, to 91 againſt it.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 26, Mr. Grey moved for a reform in Parliamentary Repreſentation. His plan was to equalize the Repreſentation, by admitting all houſeholders who pay taxes to the right of ſuffrage; and by a more juſt diſtribution of County Members. At the cloſe of his ſpeech, he obſerved "*that as his beſt exertions had been treated with obloquy and inſult he ſhould not, after this night, unleſs his propoſition was adopted, take any ſhare in the diſcuſſions of the houſe,* except ſimply to give his vote." His motion created a glowing debate, in which all the eloquence of the leading members was exerted; and which formed a coleſſal pyramid of inveſtigation, argument, and conſtitutional learning; the apex of which was the ſpeech of Mr. Fox, the fulleſt, moſt able, and animated which ever iſſued from the lips of that veteran in legiſlative inveſtigation and oratory.

Mr. Fox alſo declared his intention to retire from active oppoſition.

In the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, Mr. Grattan ſaid, "*having no power left to diſſuade or perſuade and having diſcharged our duty, we ſhall trouble you no more, and after this day, ſhall not attend the Houſe of Commons.*"

NEWPORT, Auguſt 8.

Mr. Fox, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the 23d May, moved for Leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Treaſon and Sedition Bills paſſed laſt Seſſion. After a Diſcuſſion of ſome Length, the Houſe divided; for the Motion 50, againſt it 260, Majority 208.

In Conſequence of ſeveral of the Bahama Iſlands being infected with the Yellow Fever, the Governor of Virginia has ordered a Quarantine of 20 Days to be performed by all Veſſels coming from the ſaid Iſlands.

At a Diſtrict Court held at Newport on the firſt Day of Auguſt inſt. the Ship Hope, libelled for exporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to a foreign Port, was condemned, and ordered to be ſold in September next.

DIED]—At Baltimore, on the 23d Day of July laſt, after a long Illneſs, in the 61ſt Year of her Age, Mrs. ALMY GOLDTHWAIT, Wife of Mr. Samuel Goldthwait, and Daughter of Charles Bardin, Eſq; (all of them late of this Town)—a Lady whoſe ſuperior Accompliſhments of Mind and Perſon rendered her amiable in the ſeveral Departments of domeſtic and ſocial Life, and her Death ſincerely regretted by all her Acquaintance.

—At Stamford, in Connecticut, JAMES DAVENPORT, Eſq; Repreſentative in Congreſs for that State, after a ſhort Illneſs of the paralytic Kind.

—In this Town, Capt. JAMES WEBB.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Auguſt 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Pomona, Bliſs,	New-York
— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*for*
Schooner Nabby, Munro,	Africa
Sloop Providence, Arnold,	Cape Francois
— Pomona, Bliſs,	New York
— Fame, Bliſs,	Ditto
— Union, Macomber,	Dighton

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Ruſſell from Canton, conſiſting of

BOHEA, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon, Souchong, Chulang. } TEAS, freſh, and of ſuperior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfaſt, and dining Setts,

Floor Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have alſo for SALE,

Ruſſia clean Hemp,

Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions,

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,

Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, in flat and ſquare Bars, aſſorted.

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.

Weſt-India and New-England Rum per Hogſhead,

Sugar per Hogſhead,

6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, Auguſt 8, 1797.

Joſeph Finch

Has juſt Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taſte; which he will diſpoſe of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholeſale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All thoſe who would wiſh to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the ſame, at the Houſe of the Importer.

Newport, Auguſt 8, 1797.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,

Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe on the Point, with a good Well of Water, and other Conveniences. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

To-morrow Evening, Auguſt 9,

Will be preſented,

A TRAGEDY, (written by OTWAY) Called,

Venice Preſerv'd;

OR,

A PLOT DISCOVER'D.

Pierre (for that Night only) Mr. Cooper.
(Other Characters in the Bills of the Day.)

To which will be added,

The Favourite Comic OPERA, of

ROSINA;

OR,

The Reapers.

Doors to be open at Half after Six o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box Office, under the Theatre, on the Days of Performance, from 3 o'Clock, *P. M.* 'till the Curtain riſes.

Boxes 6s. Pit 3s. Gallery 1/6.

Juſt Received,

From on board the ſhip RUSSELL from CANTON,

A Quantity of excellent RHUBARB, warranted to be of a ſuperior Quality to any ever imported into this Country, free from any Blemiſh or Impurity whatever——to be ſold on very liberal Terms, in any Quantity, from One Dozen to One Thouſand Pounds Weight.

Alſo, at a reduced Price—Nine Caſks of LINSEED HOLLAND OIL—by repeated Trials proved to be of the very firſt Quality.

DRUGS, Medicines, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as uſual.

N. B. SEA MEDICINE Cheſts, with ſuitable Directions, prepared at the ſhorteſt Notice.——Apply to the Subſcribers, at their Store in Thames Street, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber, his HOUSE and LOT, in Thames ſtreet, Four Doors South of the Brick Market, on the Eaſt ſide of the Street—an excellent Stand for Buſineſs.

There is on the Premiſes a very convenient Store and Garden, an excellent Well of Water that is never dry, &c.——It is at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. William Street—Poſſeſſion will be given on the 12th of next Month—a Year's Credit on approved Notes for Part of the Pay (if required) will be given.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

He has likewiſe to ſell, a very fine Bell-Metal Mortar, Weight 176¼—Part of a Caſk of Flour of Sulphur, Ditto of Madder, Ditto of Ground Redwood; and Two Neſts of Drawers, lettered, one almoſt New.

LOST,

A few Days ago between this Place and Briſtol, in the River,

An Oil-Cloth Umbrella.

——If any Perſon has taken it up, and will leave it with the Printer, ſhall receive ample Reward.

Newport, Aug 8, 1797.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and SHOP of William Hammond, the 2d, in Thames ſtreet.——For Terms apply to William Hammond, Eſq; or William Hammond, jun. in North-Kingſtown, or Benjamin Sayer of this Town.

Newport, 7th Auguſt, 1797.

THE Subſcriber, in Conſequence of the unfortunate State of his Affairs, feels himſelf under the Neceſſity of informing the Public that he has directed a Friend to ſupply his Wife, now Reſiding in Newport, with the Comforts of Life; and hereby Forbids all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will Pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, the 2d.

North Kingſtown, Auguſt 1, 1797

Cognac Brandy.

PROOF the 4th, in Taſte and Flavour equal to any.

Alſo, a few Caſk and Boxes of Medoc and Calon CLARET, of the Vintage of 1791, juſt imported in the Brigantine Peggy, Joſeph Finch, Maſter, from Bourdeaux—and to be ſold, by SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

July 25.

[FROM THE TIME PIECE.]

SYMPATHY.

HOWEVER variant are the minds of men,
Howe'er in gen'ral points they disagree,
Yet are they mostly bound in one fine chain,
Which is no less than gentle SYMPATHY;

Almost in every breast it softly steals
When hearing details of congenial woe;
And much we feel for those who suffer ills,
Which we have known, or which we fear to know;

And as upon their various griefs they dwell,
How kindly every pulse within us stirs—
How do we wish each kindred wound to heal!
Now for an illustration, worthy fire.

Tell JACK, the Sportsman, you have lost your SON,
He hums a tune and says he's very sorry.—
But tell him you have broke a favourite GUN,
He swears and sighs—'tis quite a different story.

Tell Mr. HARPER that WILL BLOUNT will hang,
He'll say the thing is not beyond belief;
But should you hint that SMITH HAD LOST HIS TONGUE,
He'd break his heart, and suffocate with grief.

[Continued from the first page.]

Chevalier d'Yrujo ought to be recalled, but surely no one is of that way of thinking except those who dread the light thrown on the conduct of our Administration.

In my former letter you will have found a satisfactory answer to your paragraph respecting Americans.

You afterwards draw a comparison which I certainly did not expect from your abilities; you say, *was any part of the Chevalier d'Yrujo's correspondence with his Court published in Spain and was our government to criminate for its contents what would be his sensations?* And you immediately follow and wish to prove by an argument "*a part*" that the Chevalier ought not to have complained of the publication of Mr. Pickering's report; but permit me to observe the little accuracy which exists in this comparison of yours.—In the first place the difference betwixt the *reality of the fact* and the mere *supposition of another*. In Spain the liberty of the press is not allowed as it is here, the people have not the same influence on the measures of government, therefore the very same act operates differently in each country. Besides, as I informed you in my first letter, had the report of Mr. Pickering not gone beyond the walls of Congress the Chevalier d'Yrujo would have had the discretion not to publish his letter, but as various researches against Spain were circulating in different Gazettes he could not and ought not to silence.

Neither is the case of Beaucher at all applicable. When this Monster wrote, it was not with the view that his letter should be intercepted, published and read; instead of which when Mr. Pickering wrote his report to the President, he was morally sure that Congress would give it to the public with all its documents, this being the usual course authorized by custom.

After a candid review of the whole, it appears that in the case of Genet, Cazales, the late French minister in London, Count d'Adhemar in Holland, the deductions you draw from the Courts of Stockholm and Naples, the quotation from Vattel or any other comparison with which you have filled your letter, are in the strictest sense inapplicable to the present case, and consequently they have not and can never have any effect.

Hitherto we have merely examined the right which the Chevalier d'Yrujo had, under the *existing circumstances*, of publishing his letter, we shall see it when you undertake to destroy the facts and deductions of his letter you are more fortunate in the choice of your arguments and quotations. I wait with impatience for this new production of yours, in order to give you my opinion thereon, with as much candour and candor as I have hitherto shewn in animadverting upon your productions.

VERUS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Cask,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window-Glass, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Chest or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, Gesman Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouses, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Cask or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchased in New-York, including the Freight.—And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Cash

Newport, June 26, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of Small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Kaffee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New-York or any other place.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been appointed Commissioners, by the Town Council of South Kingston, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS deceased, represented Insolvent; And six Months being allowed for that Purpose, we have appointed to meet at the House of PETER BOSS in South-Kingston, the second Wednesday in August, September, October, November, and December. All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby required to exhibit their Claims within the said Terms. Original Entries or Book Accounts, and original Obligations, will be required in Evidence, otherwise Demands rejected there cannot be proved.

F. PERRY,
WM. TAYLOR.

South Kingston, Feb 20 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Esq; of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to exhibit their Accounts; and those indebted to said Estate, to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER, } *Administrators.*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }

Tiverton, 10th Month, 7th 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fifth RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, chargeable Looking-glasses, and Tassels of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Pistes,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,

No. 1, to 8,

Warranted equal to Imported,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ROBERT FISH, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by said Council, for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us within the above Term.

HENRY LAWTON.
BENJAMIN FREEBORN.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

BATHSHEBA FISH. *Administratrix.*

Portsmouth, 10th of 6th Month, 1797.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, situate on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given. —Also his MANSION HOUSE. For Terms, apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of fresh Segars.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Brandy, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Barbadoes Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Bohea Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2 and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Also a few Hogsheads and Pieces of good Molasses.

Best Persian Prince Muffs by Retail; Flour per Barrel, Salt Quarry; Muscovado Sugars, per Barrel.

New England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity; Bavaroise White Sugar, by the Box or Box; Rice, by the Tierce; Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

Newport, July 25 1797.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST INDIES.

A very general Assortment,

Imported in the last Ships,

And now selling, by Wholesale and Retail, At the usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the best Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who shall please to favour them with their Custom.

N. B. Home made Tow Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash, as usual.

May 16, 1797.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE's,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hats; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; 4 and 7/4 wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Stitching Ditto; Ginghams; Satteens and Lutestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thicksets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard—and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Also—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.—All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has just received, a fresh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

[FROM THE TIME PIECE.]

SYMPATHY.

HOWEVER variant are the minds of men,
Howe'er in gen'ral points they disagree,
Yet are they mostly bound in one fine chain,
Which is no less than gentle SYMPATHY;

Almost in every breast in fishy steals
When hearing details of congenial woe;
And much we feel for those who suffer ills,
Which we have known, or which we fear to know;

And as upon their various griefs they dwell,
How kindly every pulse within us stirs—
How do we wish each kindred wound to heal!
Now for an illustration, worthy Sirs.

Tell JACK, the Sportsman, you have lost your SON,
He hums a tune and says he's very sorry.—
But tell him you have broke a favourite GUN,
He swears and sighs—'tis quite a different story.

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[Continued from the first page.]

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Neither is the case of Faucbet at all applicable. When this Minister wrote, it was not with the view that his letter should be intercepted, published and read; instead of which when Mr. Pickering wrote his report to the President, he was morally sure that Congress would give it to the public with all its documents, this being the usual course authorized by custom.

After a candid review of the whole, it appears that neither the cases of Genet, Cazales, the Imperial minister in London, Count d'Artois in Holland, the deductions you draw from the Courts of Stockholm and Naples, the quotation from Vattel or any other comparison with which you have filled your letter, are in the least applicable to the present case, and that consequently they have not and can never have any effect.

Hitherto we have merely examined the right which the Chevalier d'Yrujo had, under the *existing circumstances*, of publishing his letter, we shall see it when you undertake to destroy the facts and deductions of his letter you are more fortunate in the choice of your arguments and quotations. I wait with impatience for this new production of yours, in order to give you my opinion thereon, with as much moderation and candor as I have hitherto shewn in animadverting upon your productions.

VERUS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Cask,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window-Glass, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Chest or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, Gesman Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouses, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Cask or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchased in New-York, including the Freight.——And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Cash

Newport, June 26, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.——Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Kappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New-York, or any other State.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been appointed Commissioners, by the Town Council of South Kingston, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS, deceased, represented Insolvent: And six Months being allowed for that Purpose, will attend on last Tuesdays at the House of PETER BOSS, in South-Kingston, the second Wednesday in August, September, October, November, and December. All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within the aforesaid Terms. Original Entries on Book Accompts, and original Obligations, will be requested in Evidence, otherwise Demands founded thereon cannot be noticed.

F. PERRY,
Wm. TAYLOR.

South Kingston, July 20 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Esq; of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to exhibit their Accounts; and those indebted to said Estate, to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER, } *Administrators.*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }

Tiverton, 10th Month, of 7th 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, changeable Lutestrings, and Taffenies of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ROBERT FISH, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by said Council, for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us within the above Term,

HENRY LAWTON,
BENJAMIN FREEBORN.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

BATHSHEBA FISH, *Administratrix.*

Portsmouth, 10th of 6th Month, 1797.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, situate on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given.—Also his MANSION HOUSE. For Terms, apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Also a few Hogsheads and Pieces of good Molasses.

Best Port au Prince Molasses, by Hogshead; Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Muscovado Sugars, per Barrel.

New England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar, by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Pierce; Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

Newport, July 25 1797.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST INDIES.

A very general Assortment,
Imported in the last Ships,
And now selling, by Wholesale and Retail,
At the usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK,
Near the RED MARKET,

Where the best Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who shall please to favour them with their Custom.

N. B. Home made Tow Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash, as usual.

May 16, 1797.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE's,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard-wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarsenets and Lutestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thicksets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffils, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Also—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has just received, a fresh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.